

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, and is delivered to city subscribers at six cents per week, mail subscribers at three dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance.

Advertisements inserted at liberal rates. All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to LEWIS CLEPHANE & Co., Washington, D. C.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE VOICELESS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers will stop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
And noly Fame is proud to win them;
Alas! for those that never sing,
But die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone,
Whose song has told their heart's sad story—
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sweep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted billow,
But where the glistering night dew weeps
O'er nameless sorrow's church-yard pillow.

O, hearts that break, and give no sign,
Save whitening lip and fading tresses,
Till Death parts up his cordial wine,
Slow-dropped from misery's crushing press—
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

ANECDOTE OF OBAYSH, THE HIPPOPOTAMUS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Hamet, whose services had been engaged at Cairo, from his experience and skill in the management of animals, had some amusing incidents to relate as to his extraordinary charge. It was clear for instance that he had attracted to himself, and that most deservedly, the warm affections of Obaysh. Thus, Hamet slept side by side with him at Cairo, and in the same way he slumbered during the last week of the voyage. But as the weather grew warmer and warmer, and Obaysh larger and larger, though "poverty makes us (proverbially) acquainted with strange bedfellows," the charge of a hippopotamus did not necessarily, it was thought, render such an inconvenience imperative. Hamet had, therefore, a hammock strung from the beams immediately over the place where he used to sleep—just over, in fact, the side of the bed, his position being raised some two or three feet. Assuming Obaysh, not only by words, but by extending one arm over the side, so as to touch him, Hamet got into his hammock and fell asleep, when he was suddenly awakened by a jerk and a hoist, only to find himself close by the side of his companion du voyage. Another attempt at separate sleeping was attended by the same successful movements on the part of Obaysh, and, till they arrived at Southampton, Hamet desisted from any further trial, as he avoided, in all ways, any irritation of the animal.—*Cassell's Popular Natural History.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—SAYLOR, GWIN'S VICE CHALLENGER.—The Hon. William M. Gwin, United States Senator from California, offered his vote in the seventh district. On his approach to the polls, Mr. Owen Curran, a neat little Irishman, a Douglas Democrat, challenged the Senator's vote, on the ground that he was not a resident of California, but belonged to Mississippi. Various exclamations were heard, derogatory of the public character of the distinguished gentleman; among others, one that he had lost his right to vote by defeating the Pacific railroad; another, that he lived in Texas. The doctor declared that he was a Senator from California; that his name was William M. Gwin, that he came here in 1849; and that he was a United States Senator.

All did not satisfy Mr. Curran, who persisted in his challenge, insisting upon each individual reason urged in the objections above cited to Gwin's competency. There remained no alternative under the law but to administer the oath to Dr. Gwin, and he took it accordingly. His vote was then admitted. This, we submit, was harsh and disrespectful to a well-known dignitary of our land. Though absent in the flesh, Gwin has been with us in spirit continually during the last ten years. As soon as elected for one term, he has commenced his labors for re-election for another. His affection for California was shown in a touching manner, when he proposed to secede from the Union and join a Southern negro Confederacy; for he there announced that he would take our good State with him.—*San Francisco Times.*

The grape crop has been very large in America this season, and the fruit of fine quality. Native wine, therefore, should be plenty and cheap. The culture of the grape will, one day, be a source of immense value in this country, and we shall produce wine equal to any in the world.

Mr. Van Buren, it is said, is occupied in preparing a History of his Times, beginning with the great struggle between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, in the close of the last century, and to end with the present extraordinary year.

VISIT OF A NEW YORK MILITARY COMPANY TO LONDON.—It is announced that Company E, 9th Regiment New York City Guard, will visit London in August next, taking a steamship from New York for Southampton.

Garibaldi had issued an important address relative to his Venetian campaign; and rumors were current in Paris concerning negotiations for the purchase of Venice.

During an examination, a medical student was asked the question, "When does mortification ensue?" He replied "When you pop the question, and are answered no."

A brother lawyer once told John G. Saxe that a beard was unprofessional. "Right," said Saxe, "a lawyer cannot be too barefaced."

The thirty-three Governors of the United States comprise sixteen Democrats, sixteen Republicans, and one American—Hicks, of Maryland.

No man can whistle "Yankee Doodle," or hum the air of the "Star Spangled Banner," in the cotton States, without danger of being mobbed.

A telegraphic cable was successfully laid across the Mississippi river, at Vicksburg, last Friday.

National Republican.

VOL. I. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1860. No. 13.

HENRY JANNEY,

No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C., MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES.

HAS at all times a sufficient force of the most experienced hands to make promptly to order every variety of work in his line. He has on his shelves a very good supply of work of his own make. Also, a general supply of Northern work, direct from the Manufacturers, as well as from Auction, and assures the public that no house in this or any other city can supply, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at lower rates. nov 26

PHILADELPHIA CONFECTIONERY.

FOR CREAM, Water Ices, Wedding Cakes, A Good Cake, Mince Pies, Pastry, Crisps for Oyster Pies, Jellies, and a general assortment of nice things in the Confectionery line, at FUSSELL'S, corner of Twelfth and F streets, at the lowest prices. nov 30—1m

GAS FIXTURES!

THE BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

THOSE who desire to select from new patterns, with the advantage of a reduction in price, will call early and examine.

We would also call the attention of persons about introducing gas into their dwellings to our increased facilities, and consequent low prices, for this branch of our trade.

Inviting all who desire their work done promptly, and free from gas leakages, to call at 269 Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, south side. nov 26 J. W. THOMPSON & CO.

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Bathing Sponges, Velvet Sponges, Bath Gloves.

Brown Windsor Soap, Honey Soaps.

Lubin's Soaps and Extracts.

Genuine German Cologne, all sizes, wicks, and plain bottles.

Basil's Soap and Extracts.

Phalon's Soap and Extracts.

Pomades of all kinds.

Hair Tonics, &c.

With a full assortment of new Perfumery.

Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes.

Fresh Medicines, Pure Chemicals, &c.

Just received at GILMAN'S

New Drug Store, 350 Penn. Av.

Congress, Empire, Saratoga, Bedford, Blue

Lick, and White Sulphur Waters, always on

hand, as above. dec 3—3t

NOTICE!

I WISH all gentlemen to bear in mind that the plan which I adopted, six years ago, of selling HATS and BOOTS at greatly reduced prices, for cash, is in successful operation. Just received, a full supply of the latest New York styles of DRESS HATS. The very finest Hat at \$3.50; a first-rate Hat, \$3; and very good, fashionable Hat, \$2.50. All of the latest styles of soft HATS and CAPS, at the very lowest prices. I am constantly supplied with a very large stock of these fine DRESS BOOTS, at \$3.75—which I have been selling for many years—as well as the very best quality of Patent Leather GAITERS, at \$3.50. Fine French Calfskin Gaiters, from \$2 to \$2.50.

Terms cash. No extra charge in order to offset belated debts. ANTHONY, Agent for the Manufacturers, Seventh street, second Hat Store from the corner, opposite Avenue House, No. 540. nov 26

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S

REPRINT OF

THE BRITISH REVIEWS

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, con-

sulting to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)

2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)

4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)

5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, per ann. - \$3

For any two of the four Reviews, " - 5

For any three of the four Reviews, " - 7

For all four of the Reviews, " - 8

For Blackwood's Magazine, " - 3

For Blackwood and one Review, " - 5

For Blackwood and two Reviews, " - 7

For Blackwood and three Reviews, " - 9

For Blackwood and four Reviews, " - 10

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Nov 26 No. 54 Gold street, New York.

Prospectus of the National Republican.

Believing that the time has arrived when the great Republican party of the United States ought to be fairly represented in the daily press of the National Metropolis, we have embarked in the enterprise of supplying the citizens of the District of Columbia with a daily publication, under the title of the "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN."

In its political department, this journal will advocate and defend the principles of the Republican party, and endeavor to disabuse the public mind of groundless prejudices which have been engendered against it, by the false accusations of its enemies. Having the utmost confidence that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be such as to merit our approbation, we expect to yield it a cordial, but not a servile support. In the great issue that is likely to be made with his administration, by the enemies of the Republican party, the people of Washington and the District of Columbia have more at stake than the people of any other portion of our common country. We believe that to support Mr. Lincoln's administration will be synonymous with maintaining the integrity of the Federal Union, against the machinations of those who would rend it asunder. No one can doubt upon which side of this issue the people of Washington will be found, when they come to realize that it is fairly forced upon them.

We feel confident, therefore, that in yielding to the administration of Mr. Lincoln a cordial support, we shall have the sympathy of an immense majority of the people of this District and vicinity.

It is not our design, however, to make the National Republican a mere political paper. We intend, that as a medium of general and local news, it shall not be inferior to any other journal published in this city. We shall pay particular attention to questions of local policy, and advocate such reforms as we may deem essential to the prosperity of the city, and to the advancement of the moral and material welfare of its inhabitants.

We deem it unnecessary, however, to multiply promises, as the paper will immediately make its appearance, and will then speak for itself.

It will be published every afternoon, and delivered to city subscribers at six cents per week. Mail subscribers, \$3.50 a year, payable in advance.

The publication office is at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

LEWIS CLEPHANE & CO.

Some Opinions of Mr. Lincoln.

SELECTED VERBATIM FROM HIS SPEECHES, AND PERTINENT TO THE PRESENT OCCASION.

"I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We must not withhold an efficient fugitive slave law, because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law. But we must prevent the out-spreading of the institution, because neither the Constitution nor the general welfare requires us to extend it. We must prevent the revival of the African slave trade, and the enacting by Congress of a Territorial slave code. We must prevent each of these things being done by either Congress or courts. The people of the United States are the rightful masters of both Congresses and courts—not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution!"—*Speech at Cincinnati, September 18, 1859.*

"I hold myself under constitutional obligations to allow the people in all the States, without interference, direct or indirect, to do exactly as they please; and I deny that I have any inclination to interfere with them, even if there were no such constitutional obligation. I can only say again, that I am placed improperly—altogether improperly, in spite of all that I can say—when it is insisted that I entertain any other views or purposes in regard to that matter (slavery)."—*Speech at Jonesborough, Ill., Sept. 16, 1858.*

"While (slavery) drives on in its state of progress as it is now driving, and as it has driven for the last five years, I have ventured the opinion, and say to-day, that we will have no end to the slavery agitation until it takes one turn or the other. I do not mean that when it takes a turn toward ultimate extinction it will be in a day, nor in a year, nor in two years. I do not suppose that in the most peaceful way ultimate extinction would occur in less than a hundred years at least; but that it will occur in the best way for both races, in God's own good time. I have no doubt!"—*Speech at Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858.*

"Mr. Douglas's popular sovereignty, as a principle, is simply this: If one man chooses to make a slave of another, neither that man nor anybody else has a right to object!"—*Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.*

"I have intimated that I thought the agitation (of slavery) would not cease until a crisis should be reached and passed. I have stated in what way I have thought it would be reached and passed. We might, by arresting the further spread of it, and placing it where the fathers originally placed it, put it where the public mind should rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. Thus the agitation may cease. It may be pushed forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South. I entertain the opinion, upon evidence sufficient to my mind, that the fathers of this Government placed that institution where the public mind did rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction; and when I desire to see the further spread of it arrested, I only say that I desire to see that done which the fathers have first done. It is not true that our fathers, as Judge Douglas assumes, made this Government part slave and part free. Understand the sense in which he puts it—he assumes that slavery is a rightful thing within itself—was introduced by the framers of the Constitution. The exact truth is, that they found the institution existing among us, and they left it as they found it. But in making the Government, they left this institution with many clear marks of disapprobation upon it. They found slavery among them, and they left it among them because of the difficulty—the absolute impossibility of its immediate removal!"—*Speech at Altoon, Oct. 18, 1858.*

"Let me say I have no prejudice against the Southern people. They are just what we would be in their situation. If slavery did not exist among them they would not introduce it. If it did now exist among us, we should not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses, North and South. Doubtless there are individuals on both sides who would not hold slaves under any circumstances; and others who would gladly introduce slavery anew if it were now out of existence. We know that some Southern men do free their slaves, go North, and become tip-top abolitionists; while some Northern ones go South, and become most cruel slave masters."

"When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of slavery than we are, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the saying. I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself. If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do, as to the existing institution. My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would convince me, that whatever of high hope (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they were all landed there in a day, they would perish in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite certain that this better their condition? I think I would not hold one in slavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to denounce people upon. What next? Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of white people will not. Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment, is not the sole question, if, indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that systems of gradual emancipation might be adopted; but for that tardiness in this respect, I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the South."

"When they remind us of their constitutional rights, I acknowledge them, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly; and I would give them any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugitives, which should not, in its stringency, be more likely to carry a free man into slavery than our ordinary criminal laws are to hang an innocent one!"—*Speech at Altoon, Ill., Aug. 21, 1858.*

"Has anything ever threatened the existence of this Union, save and except this very institution of slavery? What is it that we hold most dear amongst us? Our own liberty and prosperity. What has ever threatened our liberty and prosperity, save and except this institution of slavery? If this is true, how do you propose to improve the condition of things by enlarging slavery—by spreading it out, and making it bigger?"

"You may have a wen or cancer on your person, and not be able to cut it out, lest you bleed to death; but surely it is no way to cure it to engraft it, and spread it over your whole body. That is no proper way of treating what you regard as a wrong!"—*Speech at Altoon, Oct. 15, 1858.*

"I suppose most of us (I know it of myself) believe that the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional fugitive slave law, as the right is constitutional. I agree that the legislation shall be granted to it, and that not that we like the institution of slavery. We profess to have no taste for running and catching negroes; at least, I profess no taste for that job at all. Why, then, do I yield support to a fugitive slave law? Because I do not understand that the Constitution, which guarantees that right, can be supported without it!"—*Speech at Altoon, Oct. 15, 1858.*

"The real issue in this controversy—the one pressing upon every mind—is the sentiment on the part of one class that looks upon the institution of slavery as a wrong, and of another class that does not look upon it as a wrong. The sentiment that contemplates the institution of slavery in this country as a wrong, is the sentiment of the Republican party. They look upon it as being a moral, social, and political wrong; and while they contemplate it as such, they nevertheless have due regard for its actual existence among us, and the difficulties of getting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and to all the constitutional obligations thrown about it. Yet having a due regard for these, they desire a policy in regard to it that looks to its not creating any more danger. They insist that it should, as far as may be, be treated as a wrong; and one of the methods of treating it as a wrong is to make provision that it shall grow no larger. If there be a man among us who does not think that the institution of slavery is wrong in any of the aspects of which I have spoken, he is misplaced, and ought not to be with us. And if there be a man amongst us who is so impatient of it as a wrong as to disregard its actual presence among us, and the difficulty of getting rid of it suddenly in a satisfactory way, and to disregard the constitutional obligations thrown about it, that man is misplaced if he is on our platform!"—*Speech at Altoon, Oct. 15, 1858.*

A FEW WORDS TO THE SOUTH.

"We the Republicans, and others, forming the opposition of the country, intend to 'stand by our guns,' to be patient and firm, and in the long run to beat you. When we do beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as nearly as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way interfere with your institution; to abide by every compromise of the Constitution; and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you as far as degenerated men (if I have degenerated) may, according to the examples of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we are; that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind, always, that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly!"—*Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.*

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First. That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subservience to the passions of a sectional interest, as especially evidenced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in constraining the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unequal property in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;" it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth. That we brand the recent opening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent votes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislature of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-interference and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

Fifteenth. That appropriations by Congress

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

Subscriptions, advertisements, and communications, intended for this paper, may be left at Adamson's periodical store, on Seventh street, opposite the General Post Office, where copies of the paper may also be had immediately on its issue.

Advertisements should be sent in before twelve o'clock, M., otherwise they may have to lie over a day.

Communications upon all subjects, particularly with reference to our city affairs, will receive respectful attention.

for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us, in their affirmation and support.

BELL AND EVERETT PLATFORM.

Whereas experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principle other than the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws; and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to